

Poetry.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE POOR MAN.

What man is poor? not he whose brow
Is bathed in Heaven's own light,
Whose knee alone to God must bow,
At morning and at night—
Whose arm is nerve'd by healthful toil,
Who sits beneath the tree,
Or treads upon the fruitful soil,
With spirits calm and free

Go—let the proud his gems unfold,
And view their sparkling ray—
No silver vast or yellow gold
Can banish care away—
He cannot know the thrilling dream
Which smiles within the cot,
Where sunny brooks and faces gleam,
To cheer the poor man's lot.

What man is poor? not he whose brow
Is wet with Heaven's own dew,
Who breathes to God the heart-felt vow,
Whose pledge is deep and true;
The morning calls his active feet
To no enchanting dome,
But evening and the twilight sweet
Shall light his pathway home.

And there is music in his ear
In the glad voice of his child,
His wife with hurried steps draws near,
And spirit undefiled—
Then turn not from the humble heart,
Nor scorn its cheerful tone,
For deeper feelings there may start,
Than the proud have ever known

From the Richmond Enquirer.

AFFAIRS OF TEXAS.

We lay before our readers the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, which has been adopted by the Congress of Texas. To carry out its instructions, Col. Wharton has arrived at Washington, charged with full powers to negotiate its recognition and annexation to the United States. We understand, that the Mexican Commissioners, who have lately visited Texas, were not sent by their Government—and that their only object was to obtain her assistance for re-establishing the Federal System of Mexico.

The visit of Santa Anna to Washington is shrouded in some mystery. Gen. Houston seems to have taken upon himself great responsibility. An article from a Natchez paper of the 29th ult. sheds more light upon the movement than any thing else we have seen. It professes to come from "George W. Bonnell, of the Texian Army, formerly Editor of the Southern Argus, published at Columbus in this State, and now on his way to that place having leave of absence for 3 months." He states, that "on November 12th, President Houston, sent a Message to Congress, recommending the liberation of Gen. Santa Anna, for the purpose of allowing him to visit the United States.—This course had been recommended by Gen. Jackson, in a letter to Gen. Houston, who had also invited Santa Anna to Washington. Gen. Jackson proposed to become a mediator between the two governments, and proposes to become the security of Santa Anna for the faithful performance of his treaty.

"Santa Anna declared that he had become convinced, that the Government of Mexico could never subdue the Texans, and he was anxious to settle the difficulties between the two governments as early a day as possible. The people of Texas, he said, had declared by a large majority, that they wished to be attached to the United States. This he thought, would be effected in no way so well as to have Commissioners appointed to define the boundaries between the government of Mexico and the United States. He was in favor of this course, and would instruct the Commissioners on the part of Mexico, to make the Rio Grande del Norte, the boundary to its south western source. This would include all of Texas, the greater part of Coahuila, and four-fifths of New Mexico: it being the boundary to which the Texans had laid claim. On those considerations Gen. Jackson proposed sending him home in a National vessel."

We do not vouch for the correctness of this statement.

The N. Orleans prints are terming with the strongest appeals to our Government on the subject of Texas. The Bulletin of the 14th (received per yesterday's Express mail) has a long and powerful argument in behalf of its annexation. It contends, that it is a question of vast importance, not only to Texas, but also to the United States, as well as to all the lovers of freedom throughout the world. It declares, that no one doubts the capacity of Texas to maintain her independence—that Mexico, it is true, speaks of another invasion—but under inferior leaders, her army destitute of moral courage, while Texas herself is stronger; with "a regular army of near 3000, not raw and unskilled volunteers, but well trained soldiers, with brave and skillful officers, besides the settled population of the country, which can produce 4 or 5,000 men when an emergency arises. She must of course defend successfully her territory against invasion, and nothing but a radical change in the political condition of Mexico can, we believe, prevent her from continuing to do so while ever she may wish it. Her citizens consider themselves absolved forever from a connexion with Mexico, and are so confident of their ability to continue so, that not the slightest apprehension is entertained by them of future reverses."—It adds, that our "Congress granted the

President power to do so, whenever he was satisfied that they had in successful operation, a government, and were capable of maintaining that government.—The commissioner sent to ascertain this matter, has reported in the most favorable manner, and not the slightest barrier exists now, to the fulfillment of the injunction of Congress. If, therefore, Texas be really free, and we publicly declare our belief to the world, that she is, and ought to be, independent of Mexico, and we hail her as an independent nation, and receive her ministers on a footing with those of other nations. Why may we not justly form an intimate reliance with her, and permit her to the enjoyment of our political institutions? No one will deny us the right, after her independence is acknowledged, to make treaties with her for commercial, and for other purposes; and he who would object to so doing, on the ground of involving ourselves in a war with Mexico, would be laughed at. We did not involve ourselves in a war with Spain, when the independence of Mexico was acknowledged, and when we entered into treaties of friendship and alliance with her, while she was yet contending with the mother country. If we have just grounds for acknowledging Texas now, we must consider her to all intents and purposes as free in her intercourse with us, as if her independence had received the sanction of Mexico, nor can the individuals who urge these objections deny the fact. Why then, if we act from principle, may we not, if we wish, admit her by treaty into our protection? We assert, by our recognition, that she is a free nation, capable of forming treaties and alliances, yet we dare not make a treaty with her! because, forsooth, we may offend a nation which formerly, in our opinion, had a claim to the country, but which now we proclaim has none. Where is the consistency of such a course? There is none; and the moment we acknowledge the independence of Texas, the Republic is passed and the second step may be consistently made. There is no one, we believe, who will deny that upon the recognition of Texas, the United States might enter into a treaty with that Republic in relation to the disputed boundary between the two countries, without incurring with propriety, the anger of Mexico. We should all regard this as one of the first measures to be attended to. It would be a necessary consequence of the recognition, that we should have her limits defined to us and know how far her jurisdiction extended, as also to understand clearly the line of separation between us."

The Texas Telegraph of the 18th November, is now before us, and contains the following very remarkable declaration, made, we presume, under authority from General Houston:

"We are instructed by the most authentic evidence, and from the highest source of authority, from which only such information could be obtained, that 'the European Governments are favorable to the recognition of the independence of Texas, and its annexation as an integral part of the United States.' But as the detail of the communication from which we extract this indubitable fact is veiled in confidence, we are debarred the privilege of making verbal extracts, however anxious we might be to avail ourselves of the whole of this copious and well conceived epistle, to gratify the solicitous enquiries of the numerous friends of Texas."

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.)
FREDERICK, (Md.) DEC. 12.—The Court of Enquiry was occupied the greater part of this morning in hearing the testimony of Mr. De Peyster, a volunteer aid to Gen. Eustis, whose official relations gave him extensive opportunities of judging of the circumstances which embarrassed the operations in Florida. His evidence accords with that given by Gen. Sanford, (of the Georgia troops), Col. Lindsey, Major Graham, Col. Green, and others, and goes to show that General Scott was untiring in his efforts, and judicious in his plans to terminate the war, and that the want of subsistence, stores and clothing among the troops, was the primary cause of our failures in the Seminole country. Gen. Scott filled up the intervals of the testimony by remarks to the Court on the importance of evidence expected from witnesses now absent, and enumerated Gen. Clinch, Col. Bankhead Capt. Drane, Lieut. G. Morris, Lieut. McCrabb, and others, as invaluable to him. "I shall," said he, "Mr. President, put a question to Mr. Morris, the answer to which I anticipate, and which answer I shall apply to tremendous effect."

The General seems much excited, and occasionally gives vent to sharp expressions. In reference to the letter addressed to the President, by the Hon. Jos. M. White, of Florida, in which Gen. S. is spoken of harshly, the latter, a few days ago, indulged in very spirited language:—"I'll see the honorable gentleman, Mr. President, under other circumstances, and report upon him, Sir, in other terms." To day he observed, "I shall avail myself of my right, and elicit at all points the information necessary to elucidate my relation to my country. If the Court think proper, I would suggest the reading of the documentary evidence in the matter of the Creek War. Let the imputations cast upon me, for my conduct in that nation, be now taken up, and by the time we are through the preliminaries, the witness, for whom we are now waiting, will certainly have arrived." To discuss his proposition, the Court was cleared,

and afterwards adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Gen. Macombe, in personal appearance, resembles Tyrone Power. He is about fifty years of age, and strongly inclined to corpulency. Gen. Atkinson is not unlike the Commander in Chief, but evidently much older. Gen. Brady is the oldest of the three and a personification of a field worn veteran; he is bordering on seventy, and hears badly. Capt. Cooper, the Judge Advocate, is perhaps 35, a very fine gentleman, a rapid penman, and rather lean. They are in full dress, and the proceedings are conducted with the prescribed formalities. Some of the generals have their families with them and do not seem disposed to hurry through their duties here.

It is thought that some months must elapse ere the trials are concluded, and that full and free inquiry will be diligently had into all matters connected with the Indian Campaigns.

The personal characteristics of Gen. Scott are familiar to most of our readers. To those who have not seen him may be suggested Cleopatra's description of Mark Anthony. He is every inch a soldier and a gentleman. He bears in his features the operation of much mental disquietude, occasioned probably by a contemplation of his position after an active life devoted to his country; but the chivalrous spirit that animated him at Chipewa and Bridge-water, is still distinguished in his eagle eye.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE BLUNDERERS AT WASHINGTON.—We advise the Washington Telegraph, to be a little more chary about its facts.—The slang-wanger is sometimes guilty of strange blunders in its reminiscences.—For example, the Telegraph of Monday last says:

"In 1792 a debate of some length was carried on in the House of Representatives upon the proposition whether we should not have the heads of all their excellencies, the President of the United States, stamped upon our coins, and it failed by a very small majority—the Virginia Vice President, William Swah, voting for it."

Judge William Smith did not vote for it. The William Smith here noticed, was a representative from Charleston, and a distinguished member of the Federal party. He is the member who is named (in Mr. Jefferson's Ana, p. 486,) as one of "the main supports of (the British) interest" in this country—so at least writes "a member of Parliament from a borough in Yorkshire."

The telegraph of the same date borrows another blunder, which we think it our duty to correct, on the authority of Mr. Opie himself—thus runs the article:

"The new VIRGINIA SENATOR.—The Richmond Correspondent of the Norfolk Herald informs us that the new Senator from Virginia, the Hon. R. E. Parker, agrees thoroughly with Mr. Van Buren on the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. This assurance was given it, seems, by Mr. Opie, the Chairman of the meeting which settled his nomination.—We cannot say that we are surprised at this, though we very much regret it.—The times require an individual of far different opinions and feelings. Judge Parker is a man of worth and intelligence, and coming from a part of the State somewhat infected with the prevailing philanthropy, it is to be feared that his course in the Senate will not be such as to strengthen the bands of the South.—We wait, however, for an occasion, soon to be presented to test the orthodoxy of his views."

The delicate caves-dropper, who thus misrepresents the proceedings of the Caucus, should blush for the honorable office which he has assumed. The above statement is a miserable misrepresentation. Mr. V. Buren's name was not mentioned—but on some one's asking for information as to Judge Parker's opinions on the right of Congress, &c., the Chairman replied, that they were perfectly correct; that he (Mr. P.) utterly decried any right in Congress to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia.

The telegraph is singularly unhappy in its private as well as public records.—With the view of getting up a sorry slang about a family compact in Virginia, it has been generous to tack five gentlemen to the list, with whom we have not the honor of a connexion. Its brother of the Whig has caught the same cue, and is going off on the same scent. He forsooth, casts and descants upon a Family, which he says has engrossed the honors of the Commonwealth. Yes, he who scouted some years ago this idle story; and disclaimed all sort of belief in the pamphlet about the Richmond Party. If it were worth while, we could hunt up his own contradiction of the romance; and with the true view which he then furnished of the matter, put down his insidious glosses of the present day. But it is slang utterly unworthy of serious notice. According to this just and liberal doctrine, every man, whatever may be his own merits or services, is to be proscribed from office, because of his imaginary or distant affinity to one poor Editor, who has as little lot or part in the appointments, as the most obscure citizen in the county of Lee.

Look at This.

THE Subscriber has two fine GIG HORSES for sale.
W. B. DANIELS.
Dec. 24—41—4

New Copartnership.

THE undersigned, having on the first inst. associated themselves in the Mercantile business under the firm of
LEVY & HUGHSON,
Respectfully solicit from the community, and particularly the former customers of H. Levy, a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to him, and which it will be their endeavor to merit; they intend purchasing COTTON and other produce, for which they will give the HIGHEST prices.
H. LEVY.
W. E. HUGHSON.

Sept. 3—32.

NEW

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which they offer on the most reasonable terms, consisting in part as follow:

WOOLENS.

LONDON DUFFEL BLANKETS,
Mackinaw do. do.
Superior and common NEGRO LINSEYS
Superfine London Blue, Black, Brown, Green
Napoleon, Violet, and Mixed CLOTHS.
Super Striped and Plaid CASSIMERE.
do Buckskin, do.
Plain, Striped and Plaid SATTINETS.
White, Scarlet & Yellow FLANNELS, &c
WORSTED GOODS.

6-4 Jacquard Figured MERINO, (a new article.)
6-4 Plain, English and French MERINOS,
(black and colored.)

3-4 " Merino CIRCASSIONS (all colors)
Black and Colored BOMBAZETTS
6-4 Super Black BOMBAZEEN,
Worsted Blaud EDGING, &c.

COTTON GOODS.

Super Fancy CALICOES.
" Merino do
" Shally do
" Texian Plaid do
" French do
" and Comm' Furniture do.
Plain and Plaid GINGHAMS.
Colored Plaid and Embossed CAMBRICS
Medium and Jackson MUSLINS
Book, Mull and Swiss do.
Striped and Plain CAMBRICS,
Cambric, Dimity and Cord'd COATS
Colored and White Cotton HOSIERY &c
LINENS.

4 Irish LINENS and LAWNs.
Rus'd Sheeting and Dama-k NAPKINS.
" Diaper & Linen Cambric HD'KFS.

DOMESTICS.

3-4 Brown SHIRTING.
44 do do
5-4 do SHEETING
3-4 to 5-4 Bleach'd SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS.
Apron CHECKS and Plaid HOMESPUNS
Mixed COTTONADES.
Canton FLANNELS (white and colored)
4-4 and 6-4 BEDTICKS, &c.

SILK GOODS.

Best Black Italian LUSTRINGS.
" Gro De SWISS
" Plain and Figured SILKS.
Sewing Silk and Twist
Handsome Fancy Silk SHAWLS.
Flag and Bandana HANDKERCHIEFS
Spittlefield do
Black Love do

Colored PONGEES.

Black and Colored Silk GLOVES.
Black Italian CRAVATS.
Silk HOSE, (plain and ribbed) &c.
FANCY GOODS,
Handsome Worked Muslin COLLARS
do do do APES..
do do do and Frill'd do
Blond LACE and Thread EDGING
Bobinet LACE.
do FOOTING.
Swiss Stripe MUSLIN.
China Silk HOSE.

Black Spun Silk Elastic do

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of CARPETING

Of the newest and most approved patterns and colors warranted.
ALSO,
An extensive assortment of
GROCERIES,
SADDLERY,
HARDWARE,
BAGGINGS & TOP
FUR & CLOTH CAPS &
HATS,

With many other articles for sale by
LEVY & HUGHSON.
September 3—32

The Bank of Camden So Ca
CAMDEN, Dec. 13 1836.

The Board of Directors have ordered the payment of the 4th instalment on the Capital Stock of this Bank on Tuesday the 17th day of January next. Public notice is hereby given, that the same, being ten dollars on each share, will be received on or before the 17th day of Jan. 1837, in Charleston, by the Planter's and Mechanic's Bank; in Columbia, by the Commercial Bank; in Cheraw, by the Merchants Bank of Cheraw; and in Camden, at the Banking House, by the Cashier, who alone will issue receipts. Stockholders desiring receipts must therefore make their payments in Camden.
W. J. GRANT, Cashier,
Dec. 17—13—c



The subscriber offers the following property: his
Dwelling House,
containing eight rooms, with all requisite out-buildings, the
Dwelling House
adjoining, containing six rooms, lately occupied by Mr. D. L. Deans, the
Large House
occupied as the Female Academy, the
Store and Ware Houses

corner of Broad and Rutledge Streets, opposite the new Bank, a comfortable residence at Kirkwood, near the spring. For terms and further particulars, apply to
J. K. DOUGLAS.
Nov 26—40

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the Charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company the Central Commission met at Knoxville on the first Monday in November 1836, and after examining the list of subscribers to the stock of said Company, have ascertained that forty thousand shares have not been subscribed, and thereupon the said Central Commission having determined, pursuant to the 6th section of the Charter, to receive subscriptions until sixty thousand shares shall have been subscribed, Col. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, forthwith subscribed the requisite number of shares, making, with the amount before subscribed, forty thousand shares. The undersigned do therefore hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, shall from this day forth, form one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, in the States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

In compliance with the 12th section of said Charter, we do hereby summon the stockholders of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, to meet at Knoxville in the State of Tennessee, on the 2d Monday in January 1837, then and there in person or by proxy to elect twenty four directors of said company, and to enact all such regulations, rules and bye laws, as may be necessary for the government of the corporation.

We hereby give notice that this board will receive subscriptions to the stock of said Rail Road Company, from this date until the 1st day of January next, and the commissioners who heretofore received subscriptions are requested again to open books for stock in said company until the 15th day of December next, and transmit the names of the subscribers and the amount subscribed by each, to this board. Witness our hand and seals this 6th day of November, 1836.

JOHN WILLIAMS, (L. S.)
WILLIAM DIXON, (L. S.)
W. HAMPTON, (L. S.)
R. KING, (L. S.)
DAVID CAMPBELL, (L. S.)
Note. Robert King was appointed in the Room of Gov. Swain who did not attend, by the Central Commission, and David Campbell in the room of Robert P. Letcher, who did not attend the meeting of the Road of the Central Commission.
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South Carolina

Lancaster District

William Cothen applicant

vs
Thomas Cothen, John Cothen William Dukes and his wife Nancy, Peter Vincent, and his wife Susannah, James Cothen, Saml Cothen, Parcel Cothen's children, Milton Cothen, Jonathan Bailey and his wife Elizabeth, Andrew Cothen and Michael Johnson and his wife Milley, defendants.

Summons in Partition,
It appearing to my satisfaction, that the above parties defendant reside without this State, viz: Thos Cothen, John Cothen, Saml Cothen, Parcel Cothen's children, William Dukes and his wife Nancy, Peter Vincent and his wife Susannah, it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of William Cothen dec'd. on or before the first Monday in February next, or their consent to the same will be entered of Record.
J. H. WITHERSPOON, O. L. D.
Nov. 12—38—h

\$25 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber about the first of Nov. a negro man named

ARTHUR,

said negro is about forty years of age, 5 feet eight or nine inches high, stout built, has a bushy head, except on the top, where he is a little bald, round shouldered, has a considerable scar across his breast, and each arm, made by a knife, picks his lips, speaks fluently and makes use of flowery language, loves to talk much of the goodness of God.

Said negro was purchased from Maj. William C. Emmet of Wilkesborough, N. C. and has lived at Statesville, N. C. and Nashville, Tennessee, he is a good cook, oyster and coach-man. Beside the above reward, a liberal compensation will be given for his delivery to me at this place.
J. BISHOP.

Bishopville, Sumter Dist, Dec 10—42 11